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A HINT TO CONGRESS.

Respect to the memory of those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, either by liberal rewards, when living, or by marble monuments when dead, is not only dictated by the nobler feelings of the human heart; but likewise equally, by the principles of justice and of sound policy. Nor do we see, what superior claim statesmen, and heroes, have over the other classes of our fellow citizens, who do their country honorable service. A man who wields the destinies of his country in the cabinet, or reaps the laurels in the field, it is true, stands in a more dazzling and prominent point of view than his fellow citizens, and this popularity is in a great measure, its own reward. Still, we are at a loss to conceive, why the author of a useful invention, who contributes to the ease and comforts of this transitory life, why those who extend the sphere of useful knowledge by discoveries in the arts and sciences; why those who may be said to prolong our existence by successful researches in medicine, or by so doing soothe the agonies of a dying hour—why he who makes a conquest in the empire of letters, and carries his serene and bloodless triumphs into the regions of the muses; why he who embodies our shadows upon canvass, and teaches them to survive our natural existence; why he who gives to human forms a still more durable existence in almost breathing marble, we say that we can conceive no reason, why all or any of these are not equally entitled to their countries homage, as those who occupy the more splendid ranks of statesmen and of heroes. We look at this matter in too confined a view, when we consider such questions locally; such rewards and honors are not distributed so much to the particular individuals who have earned them; *as to excite an honorable spirit of competition amongst others*; they are given that the country may know her own strength; they are given to establish a permanent fund, on which we may rely for resources, in the hour of necessity. We think then that it is of the first importance in a young and rising country to diversify such rewards. As the case stands at present, the aspiring ambition of our youth is directed to feats of military, or of naval enterprize. Here our young men are sure of enjoying that popular sensibility, so exquisitely alive to the touch of victory. Ever may such generous and

noble souls reap the full harvest of honor! But the question recurs, what will be the consequence if all the effusions of popular sympathy are exclusively poured through such channels? the answer is easy; we shall be a nation of warriors and nothing else. We shall always be engaged in broils with foreign nations, and our government will be compelled to declare war, with, or without, any cause, to give exercise and employment to such fiery and restless spirits. Peace and the charms of social life will become strangers to our bosoms. If the statesman only is allowed to participate with our heroes in such rewards and honors, the ambition of our youth will be exclusively directed to politics and to arms. Considering then the peculiar structure of our government, we may always expect, either foreign war, or broil, tumult and uproar at home. We certainly have no reason to complain that we have *not already politicians enough*: the great cause of our domestic feuds and animosities is, that there are by far too many. Every man is, more or less, a politician. The two great parties which agitate our country, are themselves divided into sections, and sub-sections, and these are again divided, until the whole continent is filled with various, compounding and contradictory uproar. Now what we propose is, that this torrent of popular sympathy—that now flows like a cataract through one channel, and carries all before it, should be directed into gentle rivulets, so that the face of the whole continent may be invigorated and refreshed. If the present plan of policy is continued, we may indeed be led to glorious feats of martial or naval enterprise; but to procure this, we must have war with all its horrors, its pains, its privations, and its consuming glories. It is prudent and wise, in cases like the present, to take counsel from foreign nations. Westminster-abbey has become the august repository of whatever has ennobled England in the arts and sciences, in legislation or in arms. The ashes of Pope and of Milton, repose by the side of the proudest kings and conquerors. We have made these remarks, not in the spirit of party—not to invite invidious comparisons between the relative merits of our countrymen; but with a sincere desire to improve such honorable sensibility to the lasting benefit of our common country.

AN ACT

To incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That a bank of the United States of America shall be established, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, divided into three hundred and fifty thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each share. Seventy thousand shares, amounting to the sum of seven millions of dollars, part of the capital of the said bank, shall be subscribed and paid for by the United States, in the manner hereinafter specified; and two hundred and eighty thousand shares, amounting to the sum of twenty-eight millions of dollars, shall be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies, or corporations, in the manner hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That subscriptions for the sum of twenty-eight millions of dollars, towards constituting the capital of the said bank, shall be opened on the first Monday in July next, at the following places: that is to say, at Portland, in the district of Maine, at Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire, at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, at Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, at Middletown, in the state of Connecticut, at Burlington, in the state of Vermont, at New-York, in the state of New-York, at New-Branswick, in the state of New-Jersey, at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, at Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, at Richmond, in the state of Virginia, at Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, at Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, at Raleigh, in the state of North Carolina, at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, at Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, at Augusta, in the state of Georgia, at New-Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, and at Washington, in the District of Columbia. And the said subscriptions shall be opened under the superintendence of five commissioners at Philadelphia, and of three commissioners at each of the other places aforesaid, to be appointed by the President of the United States (who is hereby authorized to make such appointments) and shall continue open every day, from the time of opening the same, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, for the term of twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, when the same shall be closed, and immediately thereafter the commissioners, or any two of them, at the respective places aforesaid, shall cause two transcripts or copies of such subscriptions to be made, one of which they shall send to the Secretary of the Treasury, one they shall retain, and the original they shall transmit, within seven days from the closing the subscriptions as aforesaid, to the commissioners at Philadelphia aforesaid. And on the receipt of the said original subscriptions, or of either of the said copies thereof, if the original be lost, mislaid, or detained, the commissioners at Philadelphia aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall immediately thereafter convene, and proceed to take an account of the said subscriptions. And if more than the amount of twenty-eight millions of dollars shall have been subscribed, then the said last mentioned commissioners shall de-

duct the amount of such excess from the largest subscriptions, in such manner as that no subscription shall be reduced in amount, while any one remains larger: provided that, if the subscriptions taken at either of the places aforesaid, shall not exceed three thousand shares, there shall be no reduction of such subscriptions; nor shall, in any case, the subscriptions taken at either of the places aforesaid, be reduced below that amount. And in case the aggregate amount of the said subscriptions shall exceed twenty-eight millions of dollars, the said last mentioned commissioners, after having apportioned the same as aforesaid, shall cause lists of the said apportioned subscriptions to be made out, including in each list the apportioned subscription for the place where the original subscription was made, one of which lists they shall transmit to the commissioners, or one of them, under whose superintendence such subscriptions were originally made, that the subscribers may thereby ascertain the number of shares to them respectively apportioned as aforesaid. And in case the aggregate amount of the said subscriptions made during the period aforesaid, at all the places aforesaid, shall not amount to twenty-eight millions of dollars, the subscriptions to complete the said sum, shall be and remain open at Philadelphia aforesaid, under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed for that place, and the subscriptions may be then made by any individual, company, or corporation, for any number of shares, not exceeding in the whole the amount required to complete the said sum of twenty-eight millions of dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any individual, company, corporation, or state, when the subscriptions shall be opened as herein before directed, to subscribe for any number of shares of the capital of the said bank, not exceeding three thousand shares, and the sums so subscribed shall be payable, and paid in the manner following: that is to say, seven millions of dollars thereof in gold or silver coin of the United States, or in gold coin of Spain, or the dominions of Spain, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight grains and sixty hundredths of a grain of the actual weight thereof, or in other foreign gold or silver coin, at the several rates prescribed by the first section of an act regulating the currency of foreign coin in the United States, passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and twenty-one millions of dollars thereof in like gold or silver coin, or in the funded debt of the United States contracted at the time of the subscriptions respectively. And the payments made in the funded debt of the United States shall be paid and received at the following rates: that is to say, the funded debt bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, at the nominal or par value thereof; the funded debt bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, at the rate of sixty-five dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; and the funded debt bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, at the rate of one hundred and six dollars and fifty-one cents for every sum of one hundred dollars of the nominal amount thereof; together with the amount of the interest accrued on the said several denominations of funded debt, to be computed and allowed to the time of subscribing the same to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid. And

the payments of the said subscriptions shall be made and completed by the subscribers, respectively, at the times and in the manner following: that is to say, at the time of subscribing there shall be paid five dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars more in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt as aforesaid; at the expiration of six calendar months after the time of subscribing, there shall be paid the further sum of ten dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars more in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt as aforesaid; at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the time of subscribing, there shall be paid the further sum of ten dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars more, in coin as aforesaid, or in funded debt as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the time of subscribing to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid, each and every subscriber shall deliver to the commissioners, at the place of subscribing, as well the amount of their subscriptions respectively in coin as aforesaid, as the certificates of funded debt, for the funded debt-proportion of their respective subscriptions together with a power of attorney, authorizing the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to transfer the said stock in due form of law to "the president, directors, and company of the bank of the United States," as soon as the said bank shall be organized. *Provided always*, That if, in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said bank among the subscribers, in the case, and in the manner herein before provided, any subscriber shall have delivered to the commissioners at the time of subscribing, a greater amount of gold or silver coin and funded debt, than shall be necessary to complete the payments for the share or shares to such subscribers apportioned as aforesaid, the commissioners shall only retain so much of the said gold or silver coin, and funded debt, as shall be necessary to complete such payments, and shall forthwith return the surplus thereof, on application for the same, to the subscribers lawfully entitled thereto. And the commissioners respectively shall deposit the gold and silver coin, and certificates of public debt by them respectively received as aforesaid, from the subscribers to the capital of the said bank, in some place of secure and safe keeping, so that the same may and shall be specifically delivered, and transferred, as the same were by them respectively received, to the president, directors, and company of the bank of the United States, or to their order, as soon as shall be required after the organization of the said bank. And the said commissioners appointed to superintend the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid, shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services respectively, and shall be allowed all reasonable charges and expenses incurred in the execution of their trust, to be paid by the president, directors, and company of the bank, out of the funds thereof.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the United States to pay and redeem the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said bank, at the rates aforesaid, in such sums, and at such times as shall be deemed expedient, any thing in any act or acts of congress to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And it shall also be lawful for the president, directors, and company of the said bank, to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin,

or bullion, the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said bank as aforesaid: *Provided always*, That they shall not sell more thereof, than the sum of two millions of dollars in any one year; nor sell any part thereof at any time within the United States, without previously giving notice of their intention to the secretary of the treasury, and offering the same to the United States, for the period of fifteen days at least, at the current price, not exceeding the rates aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That at the opening of the subscription to the capital stock of the said bank, the secretary of the treasury shall subscribe, or cause to be subscribed, on behalf of the United States, the said number of seventy thousand shares, amounting to seven millions of dollars as aforesaid, to be paid in gold or silver coin, or in stock of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and if payment thereof, or of any part thereof be made in public stock, bearing interest as aforesaid, the said interest shall be payable quarterly, to commence from the time of making such payment on account of the said subscription, and the principal of the said stock shall be redeemable in any sums, and at any periods which the government shall deem fit. And the secretary of the treasury shall cause the certificates of such public stock to be prepared, and made in the usual form, and shall pay and deliver the same to the president, directors, and company of the said bank, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, which said stock it shall be lawful for the said president, directors, and company to sell and transfer for gold and silver coin or bullion at their discretion: *Provided*, they shall not sell more than two millions of dollars thereof in any one year.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the subscribers to the said bank of the United States of America, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created, a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of "The president, directors, and company of the bank of the United States," and shall so continue until the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and by that name shall be, and are hereby made able and capable, in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattles and effects, of whatsoever kind, nature and quality, to an amount not exceeding, in the whole, fifty-five millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital stock aforesaid; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all state courts having competent jurisdiction, and in any circuit court of the United States: and also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure: and also to ordain, establish and put in execution, such by-laws, and ordinances, and regulations, as they shall deem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the constitution thereof, or the laws of the United States: and generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to do; subject, nevertheless, to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions hereinafter prescribed and declared.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the management of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be twenty-five directors, five of whom, being stockholders, shall be annually appointed by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than three of whom shall be residents of any one state, and twenty of whom shall be annually elected at the banking house in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of January, in each year, by the qualified stockholders of the capital of the said bank, other than the United States, and by a plurality of votes then and there actually given, according to the scale of voting hereinafter prescribed: *Provided always*, that no person being a director in the bank of the United States, or any of its branches, shall be a director of any other bank: and should any such director act as a director in any other bank, it shall forthwith vacate his appointment in the direction of the bank of the United States. And the directors, so duly appointed and elected, shall be capable of serving, by virtue of such appointment and choice, from the first Monday in the month of January of each year, until the end and expiration of the first Monday in the month of January of the year next ensuing the time of each annual election, to be held by the stockholders as aforesaid. And the board of directors, annually, at the first meeting after their election in each and every year, shall proceed to elect one of the directors to be president of the corporation, who shall hold the said office during the same period for which the directors are appointed and elected as aforesaid: *Provided also*, that the first appointment and election of the directors and president of the said bank shall be at the time and for the period hereinafter declared: *And provided also*, that in case it should at any time happen that an appointment or election of directors, or an election of the president of the said bank, should not be so made as to take effect on any day when, in pursuance of this act, they ought to take effect, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful at any other time to make such appointments, and to hold such elections, (as the case may be,) and the manner of holding the elections shall be regulated by the by-laws and ordinances of the said corporation: and until such appointments or elections be made, the directors and president of the said bank, for the time being, shall continue in office: *And provided also*, that in case of the death, resignation or removal of the president of the said corporation, the directors shall proceed to elect another president from the directors as aforesaid: and in case of the death, resignation, or absence from the United States, or removal of a director from office, the vacancy shall be supplied by the president of the United States, or by the stockholders, as the case may be. But the president of the United States alone, shall have power to remove any of the directors appointed by him as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the sum of eight millions, four hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt shall have been actually received on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the said bank (exclusively of the subscriptions aforesaid, on the part of the United States) notice thereof shall be given by the persons under whose superintendence the subscriptions shall have been made at the city of Philadelphia, in at

least two newspapers printed in each of the places (if so many be printed in such places respectively) where subscriptions shall have been made, and the said persons shall, at the same time and in like manner, notify a time and place within the said city of Philadelphia, at the distance of at least thirty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of twenty directors as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made. And the president of the United States is hereby authorized during the present session of congress, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint five directors of the said bank, though not stockholders, any thing in the provisions of this act to the contrary notwithstanding: and the persons who shall be elected and appointed as aforesaid, shall be the first directors of the said bank, and shall proceed to elect one of the directors to be president of the said bank: and the directors and president of the said bank so appointed and elected as aforesaid, shall be capable of serving in their respective offices, by virtue thereof, until the end and expiration of the first Monday of the month of January next ensuing the said appointments and elections; and they shall then and thenceforth commence, and continue the operations of the said bank at the city of Philadelphia.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities for the well governing and ordering of the officers of the said corporation, as shall be prescribed, fixed, and determined by the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the same.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations, and provisions shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, to wit:

1. The number of votes to which the stockholders shall be entitled, in voting for directors, shall be according to the number of shares he, she, or they respectively shall hold, in the proportions following: that is to say; for one share and not more than two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote; but no person, co-partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes; and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting, which shall not have been helden three calendar months previous to the day of election. And stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

2. Not more than three fourths of the directors elected by the stockholders, and not more than four-fifths of the directors appointed by the president of the United States, who shall be in office at the time of an annual election, shall be elected or appointed for the next succeeding year; and

no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four in succession; but the director who shall be the president at the time of an election may always be re-appointed, or re-elected as the case may be.

3. None but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, shall be a director; nor shall a director be entitled to any emolument; but the directors may make such compensation to the president for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

4. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence; in which case his place may be supplied by another director, whom he, by writing under his hand, shall depute for that purpose. And the director so deputed may do and transact all the necessary business belonging to the office of the president of the said corporation, during the continuance of the sickness or necessary absence of the president.

5. A number of stockholders, not less than sixty, who together, shall be proprietors of one thousand shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least ten weeks notice in two public newspapers of the place where the bank is seated, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

6. Each cashier or treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with a condition for his good behaviour and the faithful performance of his duties to the corporation.

7. The lands tenements, and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation, in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as shall have been *bona fide* mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales, upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

8. The total amount of debts which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, over and above the debt due for money deposited in the bank, shall not exceed the sum of thirty-five millions of dollars, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorised by a law of the United States. In case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their natural and private capacities; and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors, or administrators, in any court of record of the United States, or either of them, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. But this provision shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation or the lands, tenements, goods, or chattels of the same from being also liable for, and chargeable with, the said excess.

Such of the said directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the President of the United States, and to the stockholders at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

9. The said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands. It shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatsoever; nor shall it take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum for or upon its loans or discounts.

10. No loan shall be made by the said corporation, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, or of any particular State to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars, or of any foreign prince or state, unless previously authorized by a law of the United States.

11. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the same.

12. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and his, her, or their executors or administrators, and of his or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees, and his, her, or their executors or administrators, to maintain an action thereupon in his, her, or their own name or names: *Provided*, that said corporation shall not make any bill obligatory, or of credit, or other obligation under its seal for the payment of a sum less than five thousand dollars. And the bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, although not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in like manner, and with like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him, her or them, in his, her or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in the like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons; that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement, in like manner, and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are: and those which are payable to bearer shall be assignable and negotiable by delivery only: *Provided*, that all bills or notes, so to be issued by said corporation, shall be made payable on demand, other than bills or notes for the payment of a sum not less than one hundred dollars each, and payable to the order of some person or persons, which bills or

notes it shall be lawful for said corporation to make payable at any time not exceeding sixty days from the date thereof.

13. Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable; and once in every three years the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid, after the expiration of the original credit for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of the profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends. If there shall be a failure in the payment of any part of any sum subscribed to the capital of the said bank, by any person, co-partnership or body politic, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

14. The directors of the said corporation shall establish a competent office of discount and deposit in the District of Columbia, whenever any law of the United States shall require such an establishment: also one such office of discount and deposit in any State in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such state, congress may, by law require the same: *provided*, the directors aforesaid shall not be bound to establish such office before the whole of the capital of the bank shall have been paid up. And it shall be lawful for the directors of the said corporation to establish offices of discount and deposit, wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States or the territories thereof, and to commit the management of the said offices, and the business thereof, respectively, to such persons, and under such regulations as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of the bank. Or instead of establishing such offices, it shall be lawful for the directors of the said corporation, from time to time, to employ any other bank or banks, to be first approved by the Secretary of the treasury, at any place or places, that they may deem safe and proper, to manage and transact the business proposed as aforesaid, other than for the purposes of discount, to be managed and transacted by such offices, under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem just and proper. Not more than thirteen, nor less than seven managers or directors, of every office established as aforesaid, shall be annually appointed by the directors of the bank, to serve one year: they shall choose a president from their own number: each of them shall be a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state, territory or district wherein such office is established: and not more than three-fourths of the said managers or directors, in office at the time of an annual appointment, shall be re-appointed for the next succeeding year; and no director shall hold his office more than three years out of four, in succession; but the president may be always re-appointed.

15. The officer at the head of the treasury department of the United States shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation and of the debts due to the same; of the

monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the specie in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statement; *Provided*, that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

16. No stockholder, unless he be a citizen of the United States, shall vote in the choice of directors.

17. No note shall be issued of less amount than five dollars.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons, for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling goods, wares, merchandize or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and persons by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given; and all and every person and persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandize and commodities in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any action of law with costs of suit.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum of money for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding five hundred thousand dollars; or of any particular state, to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince or state, (unless previously authorized thereto by a law of the United States,) all and every person and persons, by and with whose order, agreement, consent, approbation and connivance, such unlawful advance or loan shall have been made, upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, treble the value or amount of the sum or sums which have been so unlawfully advanced or lent; one fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United States.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the bills or notes of the said corporation originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of congress.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That during the continuance of this act, and whenever required by the secretary of the treasury, the said corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange, and shall also do and perform the several and respective duties of the commissioners of loans for the several states, or any one or more of them, whenever required by law.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the secretary of the treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case the secretary of the treasury shall immediately lay before congress, if in session, if not, immediately after the com-

commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall not at any time suspend or refuse payment in gold and silver, of any of its notes, bills or obligations; nor of any monies received upon deposit in said bank, or in any of its offices of discount and deposit. And if the said corporation shall at any time refuse or neglect to pay on demand any bill, note or obligation issued by the corporation, according to the contract, promise or undertaking therein expressed; or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand any monies received in said bank, or in any of its offices aforesaid, on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then, and in every such case, the holder of such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons entitled to demand and receive such monies as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on the said bills, notes, and obligations or monies, until the same shall be fully paid and satisfied, at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the time of such demand as aforesaid: *Provided*, That congress may at any time hereafter enact laws enforcing and regulating the recovery of the amount of the notes, bills, obligations or other debts, of which payment shall have been refused as aforesaid, with the rate of interest above mentioned, vesting jurisdiction for that purpose in any courts, either of law or equity, of the courts of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the several states, as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any bill or note in imitation of or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof; or shall pass, utter or publish or attempt to pass utter or publish as true any false, forged or counterfeited bill or note purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank; or any false, forged or counterfeited order or check upon the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true any falsely altered bill or note issued by order of the president, directors and company of the said bank, or any falsely altered order or check on the said bank or corporation, or any cashier thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered with intention to defraud the said corporation, or any other body politic or person; or shall sell, utter or deliver, or cause to be sold, uttered, or delivered, any forged or counterfeit note or bill in imitation, or purporting to be a bill or note issued by order of the president and directors of the said bank, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being

thereof convicted by the due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for not less than three years, nor more than ten years, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual states of a jurisdiction under the laws of the several states, over any offence declared punishable by this act.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession, any metallic plate, engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any notes or bills issued by the said corporation shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate, or to cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession, any blank note or notes, bill or bills, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes or bills issued by the said corporation, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation; or shall have in his custody or possession, any paper adapted to the making of bank notes or bills, and similar to the paper upon which any notes or bills of the said corporation shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes or bills issued by the said corporation, every such person, being thereof convicted, by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labor, for a term not exceeding five years, or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding five years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act, upon the said bank, the president, directors and company thereof, shall pay to the United States, out of the corporate funds thereof, the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars, in three equal payments; that is to say: five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of two years, and five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of three years, and five hundred thousand dollars at the expiration of four years, after the said bank shall be organized, and commence its operations in the manner herein before provided.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States during the continuance of the corporation hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: *Provided*, congress may renew existing charters for banks in the district of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof; and may also establish any other bank or banks in said district with capitals not exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars, if they shall deem it expedient. And notwithstanding the expiration of the term for which the said corporation is created, it shall be lawful to use the corporate name, style and capacity, for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal, and mixed; but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever,

nor for a period exceeding two years after the expiration of the said term of incorporation.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if the subscriptions and payments to said bank shall not be made and completed so as to enable the same to commence its operations, or if the said bank shall not commence its operations on or before the first Monday in April next, then and in that case congress may at any time within twelve months thereafter declare by law this act null and void.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall at all times be lawful for a committee of either house of congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been, by the same, violated or not, and whenever any committee as aforesaid shall find and report, or the president of the United States shall have reason to believe that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for congress to direct, or the president to order a scire facias to be sued out of the circuit court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the name of the United States, (which shall be executed upon the president of the corporation for the time being, at least fifteen days before the commencement of the term of said court,) calling on the said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and it shall be lawful for the said court, upon the return of the said scire facias, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and if such violation be made appear, then to pronounce and adjudge that the said charter is forfeited and annulled: *Provided, however*, Every issue of fact which may be joined between the United States and the corporation aforesaid, shall be tried by jury. And it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid to require the production of such of the books of the corporation as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts; and the final judgment of the court aforesaid, shall be examinable in the Supreme Court of the United States, by writ of error, and may be there reversed or affirmed according to the usages of law.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

April 10, 1816—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

The above law to establish a National Bank, we publish from a corrected copy from the treasury department, it may therefore be relied on as strictly correct. As to the probable effect such an institution will have upon this republic, we will not attempt to conjecture. We have heard a variety of opinions expressed on the subject, in the formation of which, no doubt prejudice, hopes, or fears, took a very considerable share. Some suppose they see the letter and spirit of the constitution violated and yielding to speculative expediency; whilst others say that it is no infringement of that instrument. Some believe it will be a great political artery, through which the finance of the country will flow with

facility and ease, from the centre to the extremities of the nation, and returning again through the veins of commerce, impart health and vigor to the body politic; whilst others equally confident in their opinions, assert it will produce either a leprosy, or a dropsy. Experience must settle the question. For the purpose of handing down the names of the advocates, and opponents of the bill, we subjoin the yeas and nays on its passage in both branches of the national legislature. But the yeas and nays not having been called for in the house, on the adoption of the amendments of the senate, we give them only on its first passage.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAR. 14, 1816.

The yeas and nays being called for, they were,

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Betts, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Calhoun, Cannon, Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. C. Clark, Ky. Clendenen, Comstock, Condict, Conner, Creighton, Chrocheron, Cuthbert, Edwards, Forney, Forsyth, Gholson, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hawes, Henderson, Huger, Hulbert, Hungerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Jackson, Jewit, Kerr, Va. King, N. C. Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Maclay, Mason, M'Coy, M'Kee, Middleton, Moore, Mosely, Murrey, Nelson, Ms. Parris, Pickens, Pinkney, Piper, Robertson, Sharpe, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Thomas, Throop, Townsend, Tucker, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Wheaton, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates,—80.

NAYS—Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bennett, Bird-sall, Blount, Breckenridge, Burnside, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cilley, Clayton, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Desha, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Hardin, Herbert, Hopkinson, Johnson, of Va. Kent, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, M'Lean of Ky. M'Lean of Ohio, Milnor, Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Randolph, Reed, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Sergeant, Savage, Sheffy, Smith, of Penn. Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Vose, Wallace, Ward of Ms. Ward of N. Y. Webster, White-side, Wilcox—71.

IN SENATE,—April 2.

YEAS,

Messrs. Barbour	Hunter
Barry	Lacock
Brown	Mason Va.
Campbell	Morrow
Chace	Roberts
Condit	Talbot
Daggett	Tait
Fromentin	Taylor
Harper	Turner
Horsey	Varnum
Howell	Williams—22.

NAYS,

Messrs. Dana	Mason N. H.
Gaillard	Ruggles
Goldsborough	Sanford
Gore	Tichenor,
King	Wells
Macon	Wilson—12.

[Messrs. Bibb and Thompson, the only absentees are, understood to have been detained from the Senate by ill health.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

ON COTTON FACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The capital improvements in manufacturing cotton wool, consist in the carding and spinning of it by machinery moved by water.

At a common wheel, a woman draws out and twists one thread. In a cotton mill, a woman, or a girl a dozen years old, can attend ninety spindles, drawing and twisting ninety threads at the same time.

Thread, or yarn, is distributed in the country around, among the farmer's wives, and daughters and other industrious families, who fill up their vacant hours in *weaving*. The cloth thus woven is returned to the factory; and the women are paid in cotton yarn for their weaving, at the rate of seven or eight cents a yard. The cotton yarn so obtained for their wages, they carry home and weave into cloth, which supplies the families with shirts, shifts, and all other articles for which linen was formerly used.

It is cheaper for industrious housewives to obtain, in this way, cotton yarn at the factories, than as formerly, to buy the raw cotton, and pick and card it, and spin it on a common wheel; and of course, they can, at the same expense, furnish their families with more, and probably with better cloth. In this view the cotton factories are highly valuable, and of extensive importance to the country, and they will never want employment while shirts, shifts, and other comfortable articles made of cotton cloth, pertaining to house-keeping, shall be in fashion.

The persons (many of whom are capitalists, that is men, of large property) who have erected these factories, have for sale the cotton cloths woven in the manner before mentioned. They wish to increase the quantity, so as to supply not their neighbours only, but all the people of the United States; and they even now look forward to the time when they may supply at least all the American world.

Here it may be pertinent to ask, how men increase their property, or grow rich? The answer is, *by the labour of others*.

Were two men of equal age, bodily strength, industry, and dexterity, to enter a forest, each to clear and cultivate the land;—if one had ten, twenty, or fifty thousand dollars, besides the domestic animals, and husbandry tools, necessary for the work: and if the other alike possessed of domestic animals and husbandry tools, had no more money than would furnish him with food and clothing, until his own farm would supply both:—Then, if there were no labourers to be hired, the monied man would make no greater progress, in rendering his land productive than the man without money. His gold and silver (in respect to husbandry improvements) beyond the sum at first equally necessary to both, would be of no more use to him than the stones scattered over his fields. But if labourers were to be had, and he hired one to assist him, his progress in improvements, during an equal length of time, would be double that of his neighbour. If he hired two labourers, and he continued to exert his own industry, his improvements would be trebled; and so on, in proportion to the number of labourers employed. And the gain from which all this labour exceeded the expense of procuring it, would

add to the wealth of the rich man. While the poor man could add to the value of his farm and stock only the small gains arising from his individual labour.

The case here supposed is exemplified in the southern states, where planters of equal skill and industry, attain incomes and wealth in proportion to their respective numbers of labouring slaves.

A like exemplification is afforded by the manufacturing establishments in Europe. A manufacturer with a capital of a hundred, two hundred, or five hundred thousand dollars, collects labourers to work for him in proportion to that capital. The labourers obtain "meat, clothes, and fire:" but all the *profits* of their labour, go into the coffers of their employer.

Hence we perceive the inducements to set up great manufactories in the United States. Those who perform the labour (men, women, and children) will thereby obtain "meat, clothes and fire:" while the profits of their labour enrich their employers. And hence we may infer, as a maxim, *that where there is a very rich man, there must be many poor*. Wealth gained by persons engaged in foreign commerce, arises partly from the labour of people in foreign countries, and partly from that of the people in the country where the commercial man resides, to whom that commerce gives employment.

These considerations may account for the zeal of the manufacturing applicants to congress for "protecting duties and prohibitions." By excluding foreign manufactures which interfere with their own, they will acquire the power to employ multitudes of men, women, and children, by the profits of their labour to grow rich, or to add to wealth already in their possession.

But who will enable the manufacturers to pay the wages of the persons they employ, and reap the profits of their labour? The consumers, the people of the United States, who will in effect, be taxed for that purpose. to the amount of all the differences between the prices (according to their intrinsic values) of the imported manufactures and the higher prices of the cloths made at the American manufactories.

And what, in this matter, does sound policy, or the true interest of the people of the United States require? Will any one question the correctness of the rule of exchange? "That it is every man's interest to buy cheap and sell dear? And if this be the interest of one individual, will it not be equally the interest of two, of ten, of a hundred, of a thousand individuals, and of course of the nation?"

If indeed, there be a country, where without the introduction of manufactures, a multitude of its inhabitants must be idle, unemployed, there, unquestionably, manufactories may be established; at least so far as to give employment to those who otherwise would be idle; and whose labour must consequently be cheap. But are the United States that country? particularly in regard to cotton manufactures; when those imported from foreign countries, though loaded with charges and duties incident to their importation to an amount equal to half, or three quarters of their original cost, can yet be sold (with a reasonable profit to the merchant) at prices much below those demanded for the cotton cloths of the United States? Ought not the consumers—the citizens of the United States to be left free to pur-

chase where they please? that is, to consult their own interests, by buying at the cheapest shop?

If the high price of labour in the United States, so enhances the prices of American cotton cloths that these cannot stand a competition with those of other countries,—what does this prove, but that the American labourers can find more profitable employment in other occupations, and that the attempts to establish the cotton factories to the extent contemplated by their proprietors, are premature?

To a certain extent, the cotton factories are highly important to the United States, they can furnish some kinds of thread, and be so increased as to supply cotton yarns sufficient to employ all the looms in the country. The wives and daughters of the farmers and other industrious citizens, accustomed to fill up all their vacant hours in carding spinning and weaving, can be freed from the laborious exercise of the first, and the tediousness of the second, and occupy all their time in the last-weaving: the carding and spinning being now performed by the machinery of the cotton-mills, with an immense saving of manual labour.

When these factories shall have their machinery so improved, that in the article of *weaving*, one woman can attend two or three looms, and weave as many yards of cloth in a day, as three women at three common looms (and this is known to be practicable) then the proprietors will bring their cloths into the market at such cheap rates as to come into full competition with, if not to exclude those usually imported. Some competition, however, might be useful; to keep our own fabrics at reasonable prices, to preserve their good qualities and to encourage exertions to excel, in order to gain a preference to those imported.

In regard to the manufacture of woollens, it may be remarked, that all the wool formerly produced in the United States was worked up in domestic, chiefly household manufactures. If the quantity of wool now grown, by the multiplication of sheep, especially of the fine woolled sort, be so increased that the quantity exceeds the demands for household manufactures,—it follows, that woollen factories may be established with a prospect of reasonable gain to the proprietors. And for fine cloths finished in the best style, such factories will be necessary: and doubtless the demands of the country will sustain them; if their proprietors should not make too much haste to be rich.

P.

AGRICULTURAL.

Highly important to the agricultural and economical improvement of the community.

Mr. Steele.—At the commencement of the season of vegetation, it is judged expedient to reprint in the newspapers, the *questions* concerning our farming business, which were proposed to the public in the first number of the Connecticut Agricultural and Economical Almanack.

Should one valuable fact or observation be elicited by these inquiries, and communicated for publication, an interesting object will be accomplished. It is hoped, at least, they may have a tendency to excite investigation.

The prospect of a public benefit, which may result from an attempt to produce such an ex-

citement, in conformity to the wishes of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture in this state, will I trust, induce you and some of your typographical brethren, to insert these questions in your papers.

D. HUMPHREYS.

Humphreyville, March 13, 1816.

QUESTIONS.

1st. Has the moon any influence on the growth of vegetables; or in other words, does the sowing and planting of vegetables at any particular times of the moon, make any difference in the increase. If the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables, is this the same on all vegetables; or should the seed of some be committed to the ground at one time of the moon and others at another, to improve a good crop?

2d. At what time of the year should vegetables be cut, which we intend to destroy or root out?

3d. At what time of the year should vegetables be cut, which we wish to have grow again?

4th. Does every kind of manure contribute to the growth of vegetables in proportion to the strength, or is any particular kind of manure better adapted to the growth of certain vegetables than others; and if so, what are the kinds of manure best adapted to each vegetable?

5th. Will all vegetables grow equally well on the same ground after each other; if not, what are the vegetables which should annually succeed to each other on the same ground?

6th. How should the seed for planting and sowing be selected?

7th. What is the most eligible method of destroying canker worms, and other hurtful vermin and insects?

8th. What is the best method of feeding horses that are to be worked; taking into account the expense of keeping, and the labor the horse can perform, under different modes of feeding?

9th. What is the best method of feeding fat cattle?

10th. What is the cheapest and best feed for fattening swine?

11th. From what animal can be produced the greatest quantity of human sustenance with the least expense?

12th. What animal can be made the greatest improver of soils?

13th. What breed of horses, neat cattle, sheep, or swine, will yield the greatest profit?

14th. Is it not best, at all times, to feed all animals to the full, to keep them fat; those kept for labour, and perhaps a few others excepted?

15th. In what month is it preferable that sheep should year or cast their lambs?

16th. How ought young lambs to be treated, when their dams have not a supply of good milk?

17th. What is the best feed for sheep, during the seasons of gestation and sucking lambs?

18th. What are the several diseases of sheep, and what are the most effectual remedies for them?

19th. Is it best to let swine run at large in a pasture, or confine them in a close pen?

20th. To what age should swine be kept, to make the best pork, and yield the greatest profit?

21st. Is any root, or other green food, equally good with Indian corn, or some dry food, for growing and fattening swine?

22d. How much are oats, beans, peas, carrots or potatoes worth by the bushel, calling Indian corn \$1 per bushel?

23d. What vegetation can be made to afford the greatest quantity of sustenance for animals, from an acre, or any other quantity of land?

24th. What plants are the greatest robbers of soils?

25th. What plants get their nourishment most from the air, and what most from the soil?

26th. Are culmiferous plants, as a certain author observes, generally greater robbers of soils than legumenous?

27th. Which of the several kinds of soil are best suited to the several different species of plants?

28th. Does the difference between a barren and a fertile soil, consist in the different ingredients which compose the soils, or in the same ingredients being mixed in different proportions?

29th. May not a soil that is naturally barren, be made fertile, by mixing another kind, or other kinds of soils with it?

30th. Is it best to mix the excrements of different animals, yard dung, various kinds of vegetables, and other substances, in the dung-hill, to form one compound; or is it best to keep these substances in some measure separate, and form different kinds of manure, to be applied to different soils and different plants?

31st. What kinds of manure are the best suited to the several different kinds of soil, and also to the different species of plants?

32d. What is the cheapest and most effectual method of restoring land that is impoverished by bad husbandry?

33d. In how small divisions is it desirable that a farm should be fenced?

34th. What kind of fences is the most effectual and durable, and cheapest, where there is plenty of stone and timber for rails?

35th. What are the several farming instruments necessary to furnish a farmer with a complete set?

36th. How ought the several parts of a plough to be proportioned to render it perfect?

(Connecticut Herald.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

CANTHARIDES.

The excitement of the surface of the body in various diseases, from the production of a grateful warmth to full vesication of large portions of the skin, is often admitted to be important, and is frequently attempted in the practice of medicine. This practice, however, does not seem to have received all the attention it deserves, nor always to have succeeded when it has been attempted. Some years ago this subject engaged my attention, in consequence of reading a paper by Dr. Joseph Hartshorn, in the first volume of the *Eclectic Repository*, published in Philadelphia, 1811. The good effects which Dr. H. ascribes to a decoction of the *Meloe vesicatorius*, of Linnaeus in spirit of turpentine, I have since fully witnessed, and this remedy is now prepared and kept by several apothecaries in Boston, under the name of *Decoctum Meloes ves Terebinthinatum*, which I have presumed to call it, as the gentleman who has obliged his professional brethren by introduc-

ing the article, seems to have contented himself with announcing it without a name. As a rubefacient or vesicatory, this composition is more certain, speedy, and beneficial in its effects, than any other preparation of flies in common use. Diluted with olive or linseed oil, or a small quantity of the Ung. Resinosum, and applied by friction, it more pleasantly raises the low temperature of the skin, and more permanently supports it than sinapisms, poultices, fomentations, or any other topical application I have used or seen tried, for these purposes. As a counter stimulus in pneumonia or other internal inflammation, by being laid over the part affected by means of a piece of flannel, &c. it will in a short time inflame, and if somewhat longer applied vesicate the skin, in a shorter time, and with less pain and inconvenience to the patient than a blistering plaster produces. When the surface is merely wet with the decoction, every hour or two, without leaving on the cloth, it may soon be made to excite any desired degree of irritation short of blistering. Vesication from this liquid is less sore and painful, and heals much quicker than blistering does when occasioned by a plaster.

The great satisfaction I have derived from an acquaintance with this valuable remedy, induces me to add my testimony to its good effects, and to endeavour to make it more generally known.

Dr. Hartshorn, gives the following directions for its preparation:

Boil one ounce of powdered flies in eight ounces of spirit of turpentine for three hours. He adds in a note, "as the oil of turpentine boils at a low temperature, very little fire is necessary in making the decoctions. A Florence flask and sand bath may be used; or if the latter should not be at hand, a chafing dish with few coals covered with ashes will answer the same purpose." The decoction should always be filtered.

I have found considerable difference in the appearance and strength of the different samples of this article, arising from some error in its preparation, or some defect in the quality of its ingredients.

J. G. COFFIN.

POSTSCRIPT.—Dr. G. S. SCHOTT, speaking of the *Lytta vittata* or Potatoe Fly, in the 2d. vol. of the *Eclectic Repository*, says,

"An extract made from a spiritous infusion of these insects, caused a blister in the space of seven hours. A decoction in spirits of turpentine, prepared in the same way as Dr. Hartshorn recommends with regard to the Spanish fly, produced vesication in a few minutes, by rubbing the fluid lightly into the skin, with a piece of flannel. A plaster of these flies, applied to an adult, in the usual manner, raised very complete vesications in four hours."

The doctor concludes his observations on this subject in the following manner:

"In short, from my own experiments and observations, corroborated by information from a variety of sources, I have no hesitation in asserting that the *Lytta vittata*, act more promptly, and with greater certainty, as a vesicatory, and will retain, in activity, their episostic quality for a much longer period of time than the *Lytta vesicatoria*: and that in every form they are superior to the cantharides, and ought therefore to be introduced more generally into practice, and especially into that of American physicians."

This Potato Fly, which is also found on the pea, the bean, the mallows, and many other plants, is described in the 1st. vol. of the Medical Communications of the Mass. Med. Society.

† We hope it will not be intrusive if an inquiry should be made, whether there are not in abundance other substances in this country, as well calculated to excite blisters, as Cantharides, *meloe visicatorius*, or Potatoe Flies? The common yellow flower, denominated by some, the King-Cup, and by others the butter-cup, found in such profusion in our meadows, we believe to possess this property in an eminent degree. We have frequently seen a blister raised by rubbing a single flower of this species on the outside of the hand; it excites a tingling sensation which is followed by a swelling and inflammation on the part to which it is so applied. We have never learned that this plant possesses any poisonous or dangerous properties: it is eaten by all graminivorous animals. Whether it would be found on experiment to answer the purpose of raising blisters, is more than we pretend to say:—We suggest the single fact above stated, for the consideration of medical men.

Ed. N. Reg.

INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

SKENANDON THE ONEIDA CHIEF.

DIED, at his residence near Onedia Castle, on Monday the 11th instant, SKENANDON, the celebrated Oneida Chief, aged 110 years; well known in the wars which occurred while we were British colonies, and in the contest which issued in our independence, as the undeviating friend of the people of the United States. He was very savage, and addicted to drunkenness, in his youth; but by his own reflections and the benevolent instructions of the late Reverend Mr. Kirkland, missionary to this tribe, he lived a reformed man for more than sixty years, and died in Christian hope.

From attachment to Mr. Kirkland, he had always expressed a strong desire to be buried near his minister and father, that he might (to use his own expression) "*go up with him at the great resurrection.*" At the approach of death, after listening to the prayers which were read at his bed side by his great grand-daughter, he again repeated this request. Accordingly, the family of Mr. Kirkland, having received information by a runner that Skenandon was dead, in compliance with a previous promise, sent assistance to the Indians, that the corpse might be conveyed to the village of Clinton for burial.—Divine service was attended at the meeting house in Clinton on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. An address was made to the Indians by the Rev. Dr. Backus, President of Hamilton college, which was interpreted by Judge Dean, of Westmoreland. Prayer was then offered, and appropri-

* In the year 1755, Skenandon was present at a treaty made in Albany. At night he was excessively drunk, and in the morning found himself in the street, stripped of all his ornaments and every article of clothing. His pride revolted at his self-degradation, and he resolved that he would never again deliver himself over to the power of Strong Water.

ate psalms sung. After service, the concourse which had assembled from respect to the deceased, chief, or from the singularity of the occasion, moved to the grave in the following order;

Students of Hamilton College.

Corpse.

Indians.

Mrs. Kirkland and Family.

Judge Dean. Rev. Dr. Norton. Rev. Mr. Ayer.

Officers of Hamilton College.

Citizens.

After interment, the only surviving son of the deceased, self-moved, returned thanks through Judge Dean as interpreter, to the people for the respect shown to his father on the occasion, and to Mrs. Kirkland and family for their kind and friendly attentions.

Skenandon's person was tall and brawny, but well made—his countenance was intelligent and beamed with all the indigenous dignity of an Indian chief. In his youth he was a brave and intrepid warrior, and in his riper years one of the ablest counsellors among the North Americans tribes. He possessed a strong and vigorous mind and though terrible as the tornado in war, he was bland and mild as the zephyr in peace. With the cunning of the fox, the hungry perseverance of the wolf, and the agility of the mountain cat, he watched and repelled Canadian invasions. His vigilance once preserved from massacre the inhabitants of the infant settlement of Germanflats. His influence brought his tribe to our assistance in the war of the revolution. How many of the living and the dead have been saved from the tomahawk and scalping knife, by his friendly aid, is not known; but individuals and villages have expressed gratitude for his benevolent interpositions, and among the Indian tribes he was distinguished by the appellation of the "*White Man's Friend.*"

Although he could speak but little English, and in his extreme old age was blind, yet his company was sought. In conversation he was highly decorous, evincing that he had profited by seeing civilized and polished society, and by mingling with good company in his better days.

To a friend who called on him a short time since, he thus expressed himself by an interpreter: "I am an aged hemlock—the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The generation to which I belonged have run away and left me—why I live, the Great Good Spirit only knows. Pray to my Jesus, that I may have patience to wait for my appointed time to die."

Honored Chief: His prayer was answered—he was cheerful and resigned to the last. For several years he kept his dress for the grave prepared. Once, and again, he came to Clinton to die; longing that his soul might be with Christ, and his body in the narrow house, near his beloved christian teacher.

While the ambitious but vulgar great, look principally to sculptured monuments, and to niches in the temple of earthly fame, Skenandon, in the spirit of the only real nobility, stood with his loins girded, waiting the coming of his Lord.

His Lord has come! and the day approaches when the green hillock that covers his dust, will be more respected than the Pyramids, the Mausoleum, and the Pantheons of the proud and imperious. His simple "turf and stone," will be viewed with affection and veneration, when their taudry ornaments of human

apothecosis shall awaken only pity and disgust.
 "Indulge, my native land, indulge the tear,
 "That steals impassion'd o'er a nation's doom;
 "To me each twig from Adam's stock is near,
 "And sorrows fall upon an Indian's tomb."

Clinton, March the 14th, 1816.

HORRORS OF CARTHAGENA.

Copy of a letter from Don Juan de Dios Amador late governor of Cathagena, to Don Francisco Garcia del Pierro, New-Orleans.

KINGSTON, JAN. 15, 1816.

My Esteemed Nephew,

It would take me very long to give you the particulars of what took place after your departure, and to describe the horrors of famine by which such numbers daily perished. After the greatest instances of heroism on the part of the people, we were forced to an evacuation as disastrous as any recorded in history. The greatest weight of the common calamity seems to have fallen on our family. As to what befel myself during a passage of 34 days from Carthagena to this island, I will only observe that captain Mitchell who commanded the schooner General Castillo, on board of which I made one of 80 passengers, after having despoiled us of all our money, gold, silver, jewels and precious stones, put us on shore in the island of Providence, whence we at last arrived here in the miraculous manner you shall learn when we meet again, and I can with more composure relate you my adventures.

My sister Maria, your mother-in-law, your young wife Pepita, who had lain in but three days before; your brothers-in-law, with Villegas and Lecuna, came off in the American schooner Drummond.—As soon as I hear of any of the family, I will inform them where you are; for on my arrival here, I learned that you had sailed for New-Orleans, in company with M. Delville, with a parcel of goods, and I rejoice that you are less unfortunate than most of your kindred.

From Carthagena we have no information, for the British frigate Junon, sent by the admiral on this station to claim the English remaining in the town, is this day returned without them. She was not allowed to have any communication with the shore, from which a boat was sent for the papers; and the answer to them is said to be unpleasant; hence is it thought the town is afflicted with executions. Your mother, your brother Joseph, both your sisters, and your nephews, who sailed in the brigantine Hope, arrived at Grand Caiman, in a state of starvation. A vessel is going to sail from this, to bring them hither and fifty other passengers, a number that has excited public consideration.

11th FEBRUARY.

My Esteemed Nephew,

My griefs are infinitely increased, and I must tell you what will fill your heart with affliction. The American schooner Drummond, on board of which were your tender pledges, and a great part of the family, was forced to try to procure provisions to the leeward of Portobello; a boat went and gave information in that port, in consequence of which a privateer went out and captured the American schooner. I have seen a list of the prisoners printed in Carthagena, by order of govern-

ment. In the number are included my sister Maria, and her sons, your brother-in-law, with all their family, your unfortunate wife, my ever esteemed Pepita, with her two tender infants, in her ill state of health, having so lately lain in. I feel, dear nephew, how great must be your affliction, as is mine, at this deplorable misfortune, to which are added the consequences which the want of food and other sufferings may have produced on the tender frame of a woman not well recovered from child-birth.

Your mother and brothers are almost victims of their sufferings, in the brigantine Hope, with many others. I have already briefly told you how we were robbed by captain Mitchell. I will now relate what happened to other vessels of the emigration. On board the Constitution, 75 persons died of hunger and thirst on her passage to this island; and on board the Grand Sultan, a still larger number of emigrants died through the same cause. The schooner Two Brothers, alias Union, foundered in sight of this land, but so suddenly that only 17 persons could be saved out of the great number that were on board. The schooner General Bermudes, grounded near Trinidad de Cuba, with only twenty-three cadaverous persons remaining, of one hundred and twenty three, the others having died of hunger at sea. The schooner India Lebre, put in the greatest distress, at Negro-Head in this island; the captain took by force what he pleased from the emigrants, abandoned the vessel, and came hither in the boat; but the government has committed him to prison.

The schooner Estrella sailed from Carthagena with 380 emigrants, and arrived at Providence, where being abandoned they must perish with hunger, unless as is to be hoped, vessels be sent from hence for their relief.

Of the Conception nothing is known, and it is probable that the number of people with which she was crowded, with the 24 pounder she carried, caused her to founder, though a large vessels.—Such are the misfortunes that have succeeded the mortality of so many days of famine which at last obliged us to emigrate.

In the American schooner Drummond, were taken lawyers Carcir de Toledo, Granados, Toro, Zuniga, and Domingo, with many other persons, to the number of 552.

By a vessel just arrived from Carthagena, we are informed that there are already 800 persons in the prisons, castles, and dungeons, including those of the schooner Drummond. One of the Inquisitors, Oderis, acts as governor of the bishopric, the provisor being deposed, all the Canons imprisoned, and most of the clergy suspended. There remain very few persons in the city, and the greater part of the houses empty. The captain general has laid a contribution of 800,000 dollars.

Every one advises me to remain here, where the emigrants are treated by the government and the inhabitants with humanity above all praise; but I wait your return to know your opinion of Louisiana, &c.

JUAN DE DIOS AMADOR.

From a London paper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 12.

Financial state of the nation.—The chancellor of the exchequer moved, that the house should re-

solve itself into a committee of supply, and that the estimates of the present year should be referred to the same. The house accordingly went into the committee.

The chancellor of the exchequer should first state to the house how the government stood with regard to exchequer bills. Bills to the amount of twelve millions and a half were to be provided for, which were issued on the 15th November last. Others were becoming due, to the amount of four millions and a half, and one million and a half had been left unprovided for from the former year. It had been expected that he should commence the proceedings of the committee by a general statement of the supply of ways and means for the year, which he had agreed to, though it had not been usual on such occasions. At a time when this country had escaped from the imminent dangers by which she had been surrounded, and when, notwithstanding, complaints were made of great distress, such a general view might be necessary to form a judgment of our precise situation. The house would be aware that he would labour under considerable difficulty in making such a statement, but he should endeavour to state the supply upon such a scale, as to leave room for considerable alterations, if afterwards found necessary. The house would see as well as he did the peculiar crisis in which we were placed, which was unexampled in history, though not less on that account, redounding to our honor. We had arrived at length at the end of a war which was begun and concluded for the preservation of the liberties of mankind. With respect to the distresses of the country, the people had only to exercise that firmness from which we had seen so many grand results; a line of conduct had been pursued, which had been recommended by that house, and he hoped never recommended in vain, and from such a line of persevering conduct it was that the people might look forward to prosperity restored, and the commerce of their country revived. He should take a short view of the state of the finances at the beginning of the present year, and the close of the last. He should likewise be induced to enter into a short review of the difficulties of the country. He should then take a general view of the supply that would be proposed at another time, and of the ways and means which would be most likely to meet this supply. First, then, he should proceed to a view of the state of the revenue in the former and present year. The customs in the year, ending January 6, 1815, produced 11,059,000*l.* and in the year, ending January 6, 1816, 10,487,000*l.* The excise, in 1814, 24,145,000*l.* and in 1815, 26,562,000*l.* There had been an increase of licenses in the excise, and some other slight additions, which had produced about 100,000*l.* extra. The stamps had, in 1814, produced 5,589,000*l.* and in 1815, 5,865,000*l.* The post-office had been much more productive than in a former year. The assessed taxes had produced last year 6,411,000*l.* which was less by 200,000*l.* than the amount of former years; but the diminution arose rather from the delay in paying than any failure in the tax itself. The property tax, in 1814, had produced 14,213,000*l.* and 1815, 14,318,000*l.* The land tax, in 1814, 1,049,000*l.* and in 1815, 1,079,000*l.* The total of the revenue in 1814, amounted to 65,440,000*l.* and in 1815, to 66,443,000*l.* The increase of something more than a million, which appeared in the total amount was satisfactory, inasmuch as it showed the flourishing

state of the revenue, notwithstanding all the difficulties the country had to encounter. He should remind the house that several large sums were granted to meet the danger which we were about to encounter during the last session of parliament. The contest was almost miraculously ended in a much shorter time than had been expected, and in a manner that would hand down our names and the deeds of our countrymen with honour to posterity. The supply was granted on the 14th of June, and he had remembered that it was suggested in the house, that it would fall as much short of the wants of the country as the grants of former periods had done; and that to suppose that the allied armies could penetrate into France, was ridiculous and absurd. Scarcely a day had elapsed from the granting of the supply, when the attack upon Charleroi commenced, and was followed by the flight of the chief of the enemy and the downfall of his empire. The unfunded debt had been reduced by the payment of 21,000,000*l.* and since it had been reduced by as much more; so that the whole unfunded debt had been brought down from 68,547,000*l.* to 47,700,000*l.*

He should now shortly enter upon the state of our commerce. The British manufactures exported in the 3-4ths of the year, ending October 10, 1814, amounted to 37,167,000*l.* and in 3-4ths ending October 10, 1815, to 42,425,000*l.* The cotton manufactures exported in 1814, amounted to 13,160,000*l.* and in 1815, to 15,376,000*l.*—The exportation of linen had been considerably more than in former years. The wool exported in 1814 produced 6,141,000*l.* and in 1815, 8,844,000*l.* By this evident increase of the exports of our manufactures he did not mean to imply, that the country was not really in a state of distress; but the causes of our situation should be considered. He would have the house to remember what material alterations had taken place in the price of articles, in consequence of the vicissitudes of the war. If the sum which might be wanted should be raised at once, and in one loan, it might greatly increase the public distress; but if the money that was required should be taken, as it were a guinea from every man, the great mass of population would feel very little additional inconvenience. Of the taxes he hoped many would be made less oppressive than they formerly had been, and some, perhaps, entirely abolished. He intended considerably to reduce the rate of the tenants' part of the property tax, which had pressed formerly, too heavily upon the agricultural interest; and the tax upon farming horses was not meant to be continued. The latter was a tax which was peculiarly oppressive to the farmers, and as it had been obnoxious to them in the more immediate pursuits of agriculture, the ploughing and preparing of their land, he hoped the agricultural interest would receive a material benefit. The right hon. gentlemen again disavowed any intention of pressing upon the monied interest for a loan, and considered that his refraining from any application for such a purpose would be greatly to the advantage of public credit.—He then proceeded to the expenses of the present year. He should give a general idea of what the expenditure would be, though he could not say that considerable diminutions might not hereafter take place. It could not be expected that a great comparative diminution would be made in the very first year after the war, when it was remembered that the committee of 1786 kept

up much of the war expenditure three years after a peace had been made, and some of it in 1790, nearly seven years after that time. It was the intention of government to have, as a peace establishment, 33,000 seamen. Between 1780 and 1790 the navy peace establishment varied between 20,000 and 16,000 men. For the expenses of the navy about 7,000,000*l.* was required. With respect to the army 25,000 troops were required for England, and the same for Ireland, cavalry and infantry included. Three thousand men were likewise requisite for the relief of garrisons, &c. The army that was kept up in England would not be always stationary. Parts of it would from time to time, relieve the troops in the British colonies abroad, not only because it would not be politic to have a number of men constantly exiled from their native country, but because the British spirit, by their being frequently changed, would be preserved unimpaired. The British army in France would consist of 50,000 men, 11,000 men were necessary for Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Isles, and the principal colonies in the Mediterranean. The Ionian Islands required more men in proportion than the other colonies, as they had not been long accustomed to our system of laws; but they would be lessened by degrees, as the natives become more habituated to England. For British America, including Nova Scotia, the Bahama Islands, &c. 10,000, for Jamaica 4000, and the remainder of the West Indies 9000, Tobago, Trinidad, &c. for the Cape of Good Hope, 9000, for Ceylon 2000—He wished it to be understood, that there were many colonial regiments in the West Indies, and parts which he had enumerated. For St. Helena 1200, in case of necessity 3000 were kept in reserve. The total force for England, Ireland, and the colonies, 99,000 men, or excluding non-effective men, &c. from 85,000 to 90,000. The army kept up in France, was paid by that country. The contribution from France had been regularly paid. Of these contributions, 50,000,000 *livres* had been appropriated to the purpose of rewarding the English and Prussian soldiers for their exertions at Waterloo. The remainder, with his royal highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, would be employed in the public expenditure; he said with his royal highness' pleasure, for he believed all such contributions were originally a right to the crown. The sum total of the army estimates was 12,238,000*l.* For miscellaneous expenses there would be requisite 4,400,000*l.* There would likewise be necessary two millions and a half, for the repayment of a sum borrowed from the East India company. There was then to be paid to the bank immediately for outstanding exchequer bills, the sum of 1,500,000*l.* and there remained due for the arrears of issues of public service, for the year 1813, 900,000*l.* The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to recapitulate the various items as follows:—

For the army, exclusive of extra-ordinaries,	9,300,000 <i>l.</i>
For the Commissariat,	680,000
Barrack Department,	258,000
Army Extraordinaries,	2,000,000
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Making a sum of	12,238,000
For the Navy,	7,000,000
Miscellaneous Services,	3,500,000
Extraordinaries,	200,000

To be paid to the East-India Company this year,	1,000,000
Outstanding Exchequer bills,	2,200,000
To be paid to the bank immediately,	1,500,000
The Arrear of issues of Public Money,	900,000
<hr/>	
Grand Total,	29,338,000 <i>l.</i>
Deduct from this for the proportion of Ireland,	2,900,000
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Leaves for England,	26,438,000

The right honorable gentleman then proceeded to state the ways and means, which he was happy he could do in a novel and satisfactory manner. The surplus of the unapplied grants of last year he stated at 3,000,000*l.* There was reduction in the unfunded debt of last year of 21,000,000*l.*—The surplus of the unconsolidated fund of last year, was 3,000,000*l.* but he would take it for this year, at 2,500,000*l.* The next item was the ordinary annual taxes, which were 3,000,000*l.* The prolongation of the war taxes he would take at 6,000,000*l.* though they made last year upwards of 7,000,000*l.* The next item was the 5 per cent. Property Tax, which he would from the reduction of prices, and the fall of landed property, take not seven, but six millions. The lottery he took at 200,000*l.* The next item was an advance from the bank of six millions at 4 per cent; for as the support of public credit was most essential to the country, he would instead of a loan, which might tend to shake public confidence, take half of what should otherwise be raised that way, by loan from the bank and half by the property tax. For this loan from the bank at such a low rate of interest, the restriction of payments in specie should be continued for some time longer. From every communication he had with the bank, he was perfectly convinced, that it was absolutely impossible for them to resume cash payments in July, when the present bank restriction act would expire; but for the continuation of it for some time longer, they were satisfied to give an adequate compensation. There was a diminution in the issue of exchequer bills to the amount of 16 millions; and there was a farther reduction likely to take place. The right hon. gentleman was sure, that the entire arrangement would, in point of public economy, be not only free from all objection, but be entitled to praise. The entire of the ways and means for this country he took at 26,700,000*l.* He should be happy to give any further explanation that might be required. He did not mean that this should be understood as a peace establishment, but merely as a peace establishment for the present year. Indeed neither he nor the house could at present say how long it would be necessary to keep such a peace establishment up. But he was able with confidence to pronounce, that a very few years would enable parliament to give every relief to the country, that could be hoped for. He was happy to say, that those persons whose views of the circumstances of the country, were so cheerless and gloomy, laboured under very groundless apprehensions, when the improvement in our commerce, our manufactures, and our revenue, was in the most rapid and flourishing degree. He concluded, by moving a series of resolutions in conformity to his speech.

The resolutions were then agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

*By the arrival of the *Milo*, at Boston, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 21st of February.*

The Journals, says the Boston Centinel, are mostly filled with debates in the British parliament, on the well known affairs of Europe. The opposition were unusually active and vindictive, but the ministerial majority, in both houses continued overwhelming.

There is little in these papers on American concerns; but that little is pacific. In a debate (Feb. 14th) in the commons, a member said, the spirit of animosity in America would justify an increase of the naval force in the West Indies. This called up lord Castlereagh who said, "as to America, if it is said great prejudices exist there against us, it must be recollected that great prejudices exist here against her. It was, he said, his most earnest wish to discountenance this feeling on both sides, and to promote between the two nations feelings of reciprocal amity and regard. Certainly there were no two countries whose interests were more naturally and closely connected; and he hoped that the course which the government of each country was pursuing, was such as would consolidate the subsisting peace, promote harmony between the nations, and prevent on either side the recurrence of any acts of animosity."

Predictions of commotions in France, continued in daily refutation, and fabrication. The allied troops had left Paris, and the interior of France nearly a month, and yet the progress of tranquility continued uninterrupted.

The pretended difference between Austria, and Bavaria, had wholly terminated.

The English stocks continued high, and the French stocks improving.

The proposed marriage of a german prince, with the princess CHARLOTTE of Wales, occasioned much joy in England. The prince who is of the house of *Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld*, and whose name is LEOPOLD GEORGE CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, was borne in Dec. 1790.—The princess, who is the heir to the British throne, was born Jan. 1796. It is said to be a love match. The marriage has probably taken place ere this; and one of the stipulations is, that she shall not be taken out of the kingdom without her free and full consent. The prince, it was said, would be created Viceroy of Hanover.

Prince TALLYRAND, lived in great splendor and popularity in Paris. He is said to be one of the richest subjects in France. He enjoyed the intire confidence of the Bourbons.

The Ex-King JOSEPH BONAPARTE, Marshal GROCHEY, and Gen. LEFEBRE-DESNOUETTES, are in Philadelphia. The Paris papers mention, that a reward of 10,000 francs had been proclaimed for the apprehension of the latter.

Merlin (of Douay) one of the 38 persons ordered to leave France, as dangerous persons, left Brussels in February last, for the United States. SOULT, (another of the 38) had gone to Hamburg. Letters from Europe say, these proscribed citizens will all be permitted to return to France, as soon as the affairs of the nation are permanently settled.

PATRICK SAVAGE, Esq. is appointed British consul in Virginia.

Gen. RIALI, lately in Canada, is appointed British governor of Grenada.

LONDON, FEB. 21. Yesterday a division took place in parliament, on an amendment condemning the conduct of ministers, proposed by lord MILTON, when the opposition collected all their forces. The result was:—

For the amendment, 77 > 163 majority for
Against it, 240 } Ministers.

In the lords the division was:—For ministers 104.—Against them 44.

The British embassy to Portugal, has been discontinued ever since it has been known that the court intended to remain in Brazil. Mr. CANNING the late minister, is on the return home, and it is said, will come into the administration at the head of the admiralty.

The Russian emperor, has ordered 750,000 suits of regimentals, of English manufacture, for the clothing of his troops.

LATE APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

SAMUEL HAWKINS of New-York, has been appointed the agent on the part of the United States, as authorized by the treaty of Ghent, for managing the business under the 6th. and 7th. articles of said treaty.

WILLIAM PINKNEY of Maryland, to be minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, and minister extraordinary to the court of Naples.

CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS, of Vermont, to be a commissioner under the British Treaty, for ascertaining the boundary line between Vermont and New Hampshire and the British Territory.

DANIEL SHELDEN, late of the Treasury Department, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to France.

WILLIAM R. KING, of North Carolina, (now a representative in congress) to be secretary of the legation to Russia.

HARMAN VISGER, of New-York, to be consul at Bristol, in Great Britain.

EMANUEL WAMBERSIE, of Georgia to be a consul at Ostend, in the Low Countries.

HENRY WILSON, of Maryland, to be consul at L'Orient, in France.

THOMAS L. M'KENNEY, of the District of Columbia, to be superintendent of Indian affairs, vice John Mason, resigned.

Major DANIEL HUGHES, late of the United States' Army, Factor for the United States, at Fort Hawkins.

TIMOTHY UPHAM, to be collector of Portsmouth, N. H. in the place of Joseph Whipple, deceased. JOHN F. PARROTT, to be Naval Officer for Portsmouth.

BRIDGES ARRUNDELL, to be Collector of the port of Beaufort, N. C. in the place of Henry Cook, resigned.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, to be surveyor of the port of North Kingstown, in R. I.